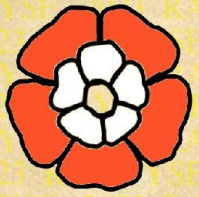

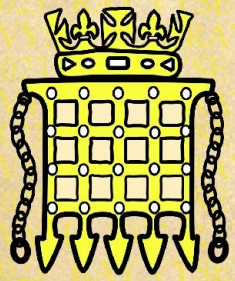

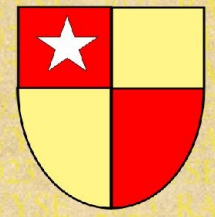

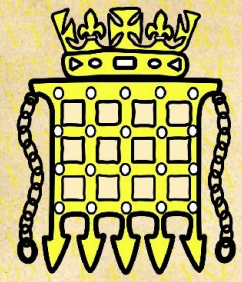

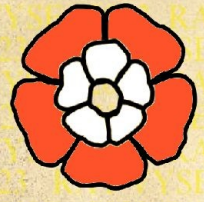

De Vere's Shakespeare Sonnet Ciphers - The BIG REVEAL

Edward de Vere was Shakespeare

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1a Doubts about Shaksper of Stratford. 1b I became an Oxfordian. J Thomas Looney's detective work.

1c Growing evidence. The portrait inscription. De Vere's Lord High Chamberlain duties. Dr John Dee.

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2a Known facts from Wikipedia. 2b Reasons for Resentment. (Stratford Shaksper was 15 yrs old in 1579)

2c **Love Compared to a Tennis Play - slideshow with voiceover.** De Vere uses his ciphers to hide information in this sonnet, as he did in other early poems and in 1601 when writing his 154 sonnets.

3. **Sonnet 122 - slideshow with voiceover.** (Relates to events of 1571 when Shaksper was 7)

Documented facts are shown to be hidden in an extremely organised fashion within the sonnet.

Absolute Proof

4. **An optional extra. Tennis Play Two slideshow with voiceover.**

A demonstration of how complex De Vere's hidden messages often are.

Another 5 minutes

5. **Another optional extra. Sonnet 14 - slideshow with voiceover.**

Another demonstration of how complex De Vere's hidden messages often are.

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www.payhip/SonnetCipherMan

YouTube search "Sonnet 122: Shakespeare made clear"

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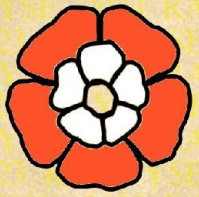

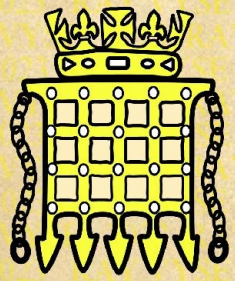

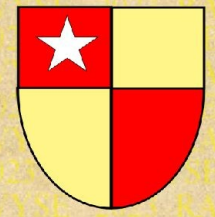

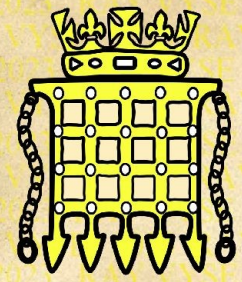

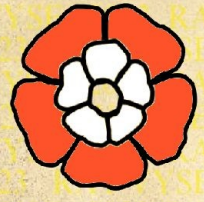

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My Quick Introduction to the Shakespeare Authorship Debate.

During Covid I read widely on the internet and came across the Shakespeare Authorship Debate.

In short – I could not accept that an uneducated son of a farmer from Stratford could be a literary genius.

Christened Gulielmus Shakspere, he spent about 23 years in London from age 26. There is no record of him ever writing a letter home.

There is also no record of him ever owning a book.

When I learned that his children were illiterate, I became convinced that Shakspere was not a poet or a playwright.

He was in fact a mean spirited grain dealer who mysteriously became wealthy while living in rented accommodation in London.

After arriving in London around 1590 he is believed to have been a bit part actor and by 1594 was a shareholder in the theatre company, The Lord Chamberlain's Men.

He later became a shareholder in The Globe Theatre and the Blackfriars Theatre.

The original Stratford Bust of a grain dealer.

An engraving by Hollar 1656.

I became an Oxfordian, believing that the 17th Earl of Oxford was Shakespeare.

J Thomas Looney was an English teacher and scholar. He studied the works of Shakespeare like a detective, in order to identify the characteristics of the poet/playwright.

His book "Shakespeare Identified" was published in 1920 outlining Edward de Vere as the man with these 17 traits:

A matured man of recognized genius
Apparently eccentric and mysterious
Of intense sensibility — a man apart
Not adequately appreciated
Of pronounced and known literary tastes
An enthusiast in the world of drama
A lyric poet of recognized talent
Of superior education with educated friends
A man with feudal connections
A member of the higher aristocracy
Connected with Lancastrian supporters
An enthusiast for Italy
A follower of sport (including falconry)
A lover of music
Loose and improvident in money matters
Doubtful and somewhat conflicting in his attitude to women
Of probable Catholic leanings

17th Century portrait of Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford based on a lost 1575 original.

I became an Oxfordian, believing that the 17th Earl of Oxford was Shakespeare.

Since the days of Thomas Looney, scholars have built on his evidence massively.

Worthy of further enquiry:

1) De Vere's extensive knowledge of the law, astronomy, classical literature, mathematics, history, geography, sport, sailing, medicine, military action ….

2) Academic & Language Expertise

3) Courtly & Aristocratic Knowledge

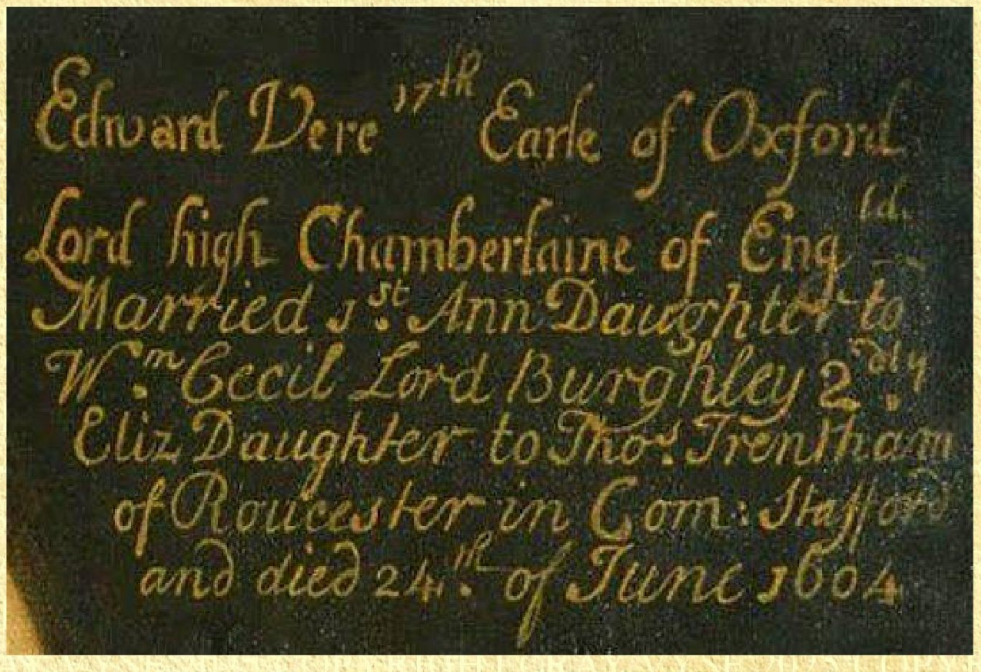
4) Art and theatre

5) Wide knowledge of France and Italy gained from extensive journeys in the mid 1570s

6) Reflections of De Vere's life experiences appear in many places in Shakespeare Plays.

7) Hand written notes in his Geneva Bible

8) A close association with Dr John Dee and his codes and ciphers. Dee's code number was 007 and De Vere's was 1740.



The inscription names De Vere's two wives: 1st Anne Cecil and 2nd Elisa Trentham.

It records the fact that he was Lord High Chamberlain of England, placing him as the senior earl next in rank to royalty.

Within the royal household he had many duties related to the queen's comfort, entertainment and security. (Organising a jousting tournament was just one of these.)

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Breaking news March 2025.

I can now reveal hidden messages from over 400 years ago. Edward De Vere hid what he called 'ciphers' in his poems. It was November 2023 when I began finding these ciphers.

De Vere developed these skills in his early poems (1570s) and used them in his Shakespeare sonnets.

Yes, De Vere was Shakespeare and it is he who hid his identity from fans of his plays and poems. Literary scholars and historians have been hoodwinked and only now is the evidence irrefutable.

Learn about De Vere's Ciphers

The Absent Lover

The absent lover deciphering his name, doth crave some spedie relief as followeth.

L'Escu d'amour, the shield of perfect love,
The shield of love, the force of steadfast faith,
The force of faith which never will remove,
But standeth fast, to byde the broonts of death:
That trustie targe, hath long borne of the blowes,
And broke the thrusts, which absence at me throws.

De Vere wrote this poem in 1573/4 when he was a young man of 23. He invites his reader to decipher his name. The work of Helen Heightsman Gordon brought this to my attention in November 2023. For that I am truly thankful. I began by finding the names I will show you and quickly grasped the idea.

De Vere hides words in spread-out anagrams. Instead of following the rule : the letters of a word can be re-arranged, he is mainly using letters from anywhere in the line or, for one or more letters, they can be in a neighbouring line. More rarely, letters can be several lines away and one letter can be used many times.

In Tudor times, writing in cipher was common. The writer would have a system for creating the cipher. If the decipherer knew the system then the communication worked. Government censors were looking for suspicious messages and knew a lot of the methods. If they caught someone writing about the Queen or a religious group, then the punishments could be harsh.

De Vere's system, with no proper rules, may have fooled the censors. Let's begin.

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EDWARD ↓

1) 'Edward' is easy to find except the 'w' is in line 3. (↓)

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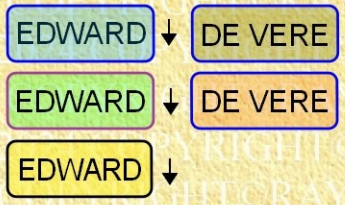

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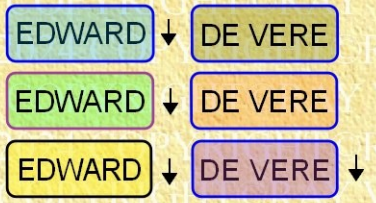

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Now you know about De Vere's Ciphers

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ELISABETH ↓
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1) De Vere often presents ciphers of the person he is addressing. 'Elisabeth' uses a 'b' from line 4. (↓)
2) 'Elisabeth' again uses a 'b' from line 4. (↓)

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6) 'Elisabeth' borrows an 'l' from line 5. (↑)

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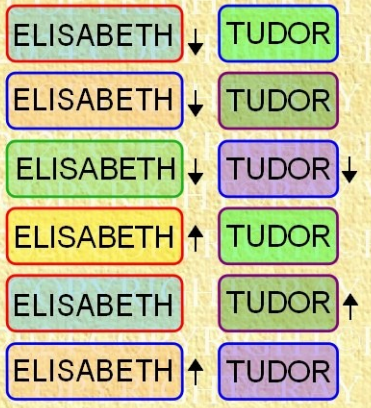

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4) 'Elisabeth' uses an 'i' and an 'l' from line 3. (↑)
5) 'Elisabeth' fits entirely within line 5.
6) 'Elisabeth' borrows an 'l' from line 5. (↑)
*) Tudor is in every line. Line 3 uses 'd' and 'u' from line 4. (↓) Tudor in line 5 takes 'd' from line 4. (↑)

De Vere uses repetition to show his intent. The complexity of what he has created is truly amazing. We can only guess how he managed to create meaningful poems and sonnets, while incorporating groups of ciphers following different themes. My guess is that he had many cards with his letters printed on them and arranged them on a desktop, arranging and re-arranging until he was satisfied. If he started with the letters he needed then he knew that particular line contained his messages. If the poem needed more letters then they had to be in neighbouring lines.

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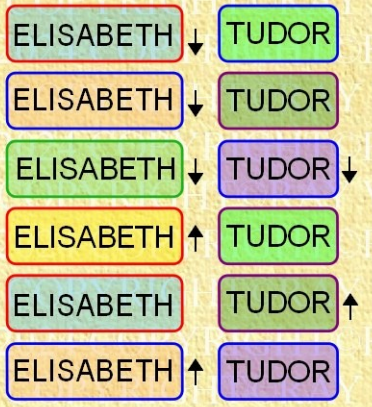
The Absent Lover

The absent lover deciphering his name, doth crave some spedie relief as followeth.

L'Escu d'amour, the shield of perfect love,
The shield of love, the force of steadfast faith,
The force of faith which never will remove,
But standeth fast, to byde the broonts of death:
That trustie targe, hath long borne of the blowes,
And broke the thrusts, which absence at me throws.



1) De Vere presents ciphers of the person he is addressing. 'Elisabeth' uses a 'b' from line 4. (↓)
2) 'Elisabeth' again uses a 'b' from line 4. (↓)
3) 'Elisabeth' uses a 'b' and an 's' from line 4. (↓)
4) 'Elisabeth' uses an 'i' and an 'l' from line 3. (↑)
5) 'Elisabeth' fits entirely within line 5.
6) 'Elisabeth' borrows an 'l' from line 5. (↑)
*) Tudor is in every line. Line 3 uses 'd' and 'u' from line 4. (↓) Tudor in line 5 takes 'd' from line 4. (↑)

Now you know more about De Vere's Ciphers.

Look out for the full explanation of The Absent Lover.

Thanks for watching.

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